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The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Message of New Year Greetings to Chairman of CSC of Chongryon

Ushering in the New Year 1976, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Letter and Message of Greetings from the CC of the RPR and Chairman of the CSC of Chongryon on the Occasion of New Year

Ringing in the New Year 1976, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory letter and a message of greetings respectively from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The congratulatory letter and message of greetings paid the warmest compliments of the New Year to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, and reverentially wished good health and a long life to him for the reunification of the country and accomplishment of the cause of revolution, for the eternal prosperity of our nation and the happiness of the coming generations and for the world-historic victory of the cause of Juche.

On the occasion of the New Year 1976, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of New Year greetings or New Year cards from Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Comrade Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; Comrade Willi Stoph, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya; Rudolf Kirchschlager, President of the Republic of Austria; U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India; William Gopallawa, President of the Republic of Sri Lanka; Idi Amin Dada, President of the Republic of Uganda; Macias Nguema Biyogo Negueudong, Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Arthur Chung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; and Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent messages of New Year greetings or New Year cards to them.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages of New Year Greetings from Leaders of Foreign Countries

Ushering in the New Year 1976, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Elhadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Immortal Classic Works Published in Foreign Countries

Immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, came off the press in large quantities in a number of foreign countries.

A collection of the great leader's immortal classic works entitled "For the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country" was brought out in Danish by the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association.

It contains 17 pieces of his works including "For Achieving Korea's Reunification, Sovereignty and Independence by Opposing Elections Aimed to Set Up Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea" and "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country".

Printed on the cover of the collection is the flag of our Party framed with laurel, carrying the letters "The Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea".

And immortal classic works of the great leader were published in book form — "Talk with the Delegation of the Japan National Association of Socialist Mayors", "The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause", "Talk with the Director of 'Daho Express', Official Newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government", "Answers to Questions Put by the Chief Editor of the Yugoslav Newspaper 'Vecernje Novosti'", "Answers to the Questions Raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship", "Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle", "Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside" and "On the Duties of Educational Workers in the Upbringing of the Children and Youth" were issued by the Italy-Korea Cultural Association in Italian through the "Eritoriri Uniti" Publishing House; "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, Who Is Chairman of the Costa Rica Socialist Party and Chairman of the Costa Rica Journalists Union", "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward" and "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" were published in Costa Rica; "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan" and "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" were put out by the "Patrice Lumumba" Printing House in Guinea; "On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies" were published in Costa Rica and Switzerland; "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well" was issued in Sweden in Swedish and "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan" in Tanzania in Swahili; and "On Giving Priority to Political Work and Following the Mass Line in the Field of Transport" was brought out in Burmese by the "Mitamo" Publishing House of Burma.

And the respected and beloved leader's talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Peruvian newspaper "Expreso" and his wife was put out in Sweden in Swedish and it was also issued in Italian by the "Eritoriri Uniti" Publishing House of Italy and the answers given by the leader to the questions raised by an AFP correspondent was published by the "Edi Togo" Publishing House of Togo. These were published respectively in pamphlet form.

Carried with due respect in the collection and books are portraits of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 30th birthday of the WPK to: the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party; the First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; the Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists; the First Secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party; the First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; the General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; the President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; the General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party; the National Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Republic of Togo; the President of the Republic of Dahomey; the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; the General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic; the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; the President of the Republic of Senegal; the Chairman of the CC of the Workers' Party of the Congo and President of the People's Republic of the Congo; the General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Republic of Guinea; the Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; the Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; the Chairman of the Arab Socialist Union of Egypt; the Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; the General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; the President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the Movement of the National Revolutionary Development; the Chairman of the People's Party of Pakistan; the Chairman of the Socialist Line Party of Burma; the Leader of the People's National Congress Party of Guyana; the Secretary-General of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone; the General Secretary of the United Political Organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; the Chairman of the Labour Party of Malta; the Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of Finland; the Chairman of the CC of the Left Party-Communist of Sweden; the Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of Denmark; the General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Peru; the First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay; the Chairman of the Communist Party of San Marino; the General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Lebanon; the First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior); the Chairman of the Guidance Committee of the Communist Party of Germany; the Chairman of the CC of the Socialist Workers' Party of Finland; the Chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; the Chairman of the CC of the Socialist Democratic Party of Finland; and the General Secretary of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a telegram of condolence to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, on the passing away of Comrade Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Edward Gierek** on his reelection as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, greeting the 15th anniversary of the founding of the SVN NFL.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, greeting the national day of the PRB.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa**, Emir of the State of Bahrain, greeting the national day of the country.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to **Anthony Joseph Mamo**, President of the Republic of Malta, and **Dominic Mintoff**, Prime Minister of the RM, on the occasion of the national day of the RM.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Jomo Kenyatta**, President of the Republic of Kenya, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Kenya.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; and **Tomomi Narita**, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, in connection with the fact that the draft resolution jointly submitted by 43 UN member states was adopted with the approval of an overwhelming majority at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

EDITORIAL

Excellent Results, Militant Programme for New Victory

In his New Year Address the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always leading our people along the right pathway to achieve victory and glory reviewed a historic victory won last year and set militant tasks, aimed to effectuate another great leap forward in the revolution and construction this year.

The New Year Address of the great leader has gripped the hearts of our entire working people and they are now overwhelmed with boundless joy and excitement. The whole country is full of new hope and enterprising spirit.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and guided by the glorious Party our people achieved last year a signal victory which will write another glorious page in the history of revolutionary struggle of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The year 1975 will be recorded brilliantly in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle as a year of victory when the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, was fulfilled ahead of time, as a year of glory when Korea, a country of Juche, gained a wide reputation in the whole world."

Last year was a year of great revolutionary event when we solemnly commemorated the 30th birthday of our glorious Party, graced by the presence of the great leader, creator and guide of the Workers' Party of Korea; a year of historic victory when the entire Party and entire people launched a speed campaign to step up the grand forward advance and triumphantly fulfilled the Six-Year Plan set at the Fifth Congress of our Party; and a year of radical change when the US imperialists and their stooges were driven still further to dead ends throughout the world and a great success was made in strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution.

Through the struggle to greet the memorable 30th birthday of our Party as a great revolutionary festival, loyalty of our people to the great leader and glorious Party was intensified; the unity and cohesion of the entire Party and people based on the Juche idea of the great leader became stronger; and our revolutionary ranks became more invincible.

Last year witnessed a revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. The Six-Year Plan was fulfilled more than one year ahead of schedule. Our Juche industry was further consolidated and significant headway was made in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. And over 700,000 tons more of grain than in 1974 were produced. Great progress was observed in the transport revolution, too.

At present when the world is being swept by grave economic upheavals and agricultural crisis the independent national economy of our country is developing swiftly at the speed of Chollima, fully displaying its vitality.

In parallel with rapid economic development, universal 11-year compulsory education was fully introduced and the task of training a one-million strong army of intellectuals was successfully carried out. Our Juche literature and arts saw further progress. There was an even enhancement in the living standards of workers and farmers.

Thanks to external activities conducted by the great leader himself and our Party's independent foreign policy, a brilliant victory was achieved on diplomatic front, too.

Particularly to be noted here is that last year the great leader visited many countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and conducted energetic external activities in many fields.

The international relations of our Republic expanded markedly and now our country has many friends and sympathizers throughout the world and the international solidarity of our revolution became firmer still.

In spite of the malignant obstructions of the US imperialists and their stooges, our country succeeded in joining the non-aligned movement as a full-fledged member. At the 30th session of the UN General Assembly the resolution of our side on the Korean question reflecting our Party's policy of national reunification was adopted with the approval of an overwhelming majority. This was an unprecedented epoch-making event in the history of the United Nations.

These great victories and achievements gained on all fronts of revolution and construction in the past year are entirely an excellent fruit of the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader who is steadily guiding our Party and people to fresh victories with his untiring, dynamic activities.

Last year the great leader set before our people clear-cut fighting tasks and pointed to the concrete orientation and ways of struggle to be held fast to in all fields and took one epochal measure after another for effecting new innovations. Then he personally visited factories, villages and construction sites and powerfully aroused our working people to action.

Last year the Party Centre put up militant slogans to mark the 30th birthday of the Party and worked out a bold and prudent plan for pre-schedule implementation of the Six-Year Plan, and called on the entire Party and the whole country to come forward in an all-out charge, making the whole country seethe with loyal labour campaign.

Indeed, the historic victory our people gained last year is a striking testimonial to the well-advised guidance of the great leader, the genius of revolution, and the invincible militant power of our Party, and a demonstration of the inexhaustible might of our people who fight indefatigably with a high esteem for the leader and following the glorious Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should never rest content with the successes already achieved but brace ourselves up for a vigorous struggle to implement our Party's three-point line of national reunification."

The great leader once again clarified the three-point line of our Party for national reunification—the three major tasks to further accelerate the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, give energetic support to the democratic movement of the south Korean people for strengthening the south Korean revolutionary forces, and to strengthen the solidarity with the world's revolutionary forces.

This is a clear indication of the general fighting tasks of our people this year.

This reflects the firm determination of our Party and the earnest desire of our people to move up the independent and peaceful national reunification, the greatest national aspiration, by bringing about another epochal advance in the fulfilment of the three major tasks for national reunification based on the enormous successes already gained.

The three-point line for national reunification clarified by the great leader in a masterly way is a most correct way of taking back the territory and people usurped by the enemy, the US imperialists, and establishing national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

The great leader said that in order to carry out the three-point line for national reunification we must, first of all, push forward the grand socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. He further said that the cardinal task for socialist economic construction this year was to attain the goals of the Six-Year Plan yet to be reinforced and make full preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan and clearly showed the concrete fighting tasks and ways for their implementation.

He also presented the tasks of making full preparations to destroy at once any enemy invasion, under the circumstances in which the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges to unleash a new war became more undisguised.

The great leader said that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are major revolutionary tasks confronting us at the present time and the successful carrying out of the three revolutions is precisely the decisive guarantee for victory in all work. Then he stressed the need to energetically carry out the three revolutions through a vigorous mass movement.

The great leader taught that in order to make new advance in the struggle for national reunification the south Korean people should fight more dauntlessly for the right to live and democratic freedom, for national reunification and the victory of the revolution, disregarding fascist suppression by the US imperialists and their stooges, and that the people in the north should do everything in their power to support and encourage the south Korean people in their just, patriotic struggle. He also touched upon the concrete tasks confronting the organizations of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Koreans in Japan.

In his New Year Address the great leader also stressed that our Party and people should, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, fight to frustrate the imperialists' plots of aggression and war and their intrigue to split the third world peoples and sow discord among them and they should make strenuous efforts as ever to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the progressive peoples in the world.

The militant task presented by the great leader in his New Year Address is the great fighting programme that powerfully drives our people's all-out movement forward to facilitate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As the great leader guides our revolution at its forefront and the entire Party and the entire people, rallied closely around him, fight vigorously for their just revolutionary cause, our fighting tasks for this year will be carried out admirably and a new, strikingly great leap forward be observed in the building of socialism and communism and in the accomplishment of national reunification.

Conviction of Sure Victory, Fiery Zeal

Seen in this photo is the place at Pukchong where a small armed unit of the Korean Revolutionary Army led by Kim Hyong Gwon, staunch Communist and indomitable revolutionary fighter, finished off Japanese imperialist police

Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and an ardent revolutionary fighter and staunch communist who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland, died on January 12, 1936. Forty years have passed since then.

On this occasion our people, in retrospection of his brilliant revolutionary life and undying exploits, renew their unbounded respect and reverence for Kim Hyong Gwon who was endowed with the lofty revolutionary quality characterized by ardent patriotism, fiery zeal for the revolution, conviction of sure victory, indomitable fighting spirit, and the burning hatred against the enemy. At the same time they make firm resolve to live and fight just as he did.

Excerpts from his statements given below are enough to get a glimpse of his character.

"We should join our efforts if we are to regain the lost country. We can easily snap off a twig but can hardly break them off if many twigs are bound together. If streams join in a big river, they will be torrential enough to wash away a hill.

Likewise, when all our people pool their strength and put up a fight against Japanese imperialist devils, we will certainly be able to win victory." (From the talk with the old men in a farm village in Changpai County in the spring of 1929)

"How beautiful it is, these mountains of our homeland with green foliage! Our beloved parents, wives and children are waiting for us. Our beautiful homeland rich in the deposits of silver, gold and other mineral ores is under the hoof of the Japanese imperialists and our people are groaning under their rule. How can we slow down our march? Let's do all we can at the risk of our lives in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland!" (From the speech Kim Hyong Gwon made in August 1930 to the members of the detail of the Korean Revolutionary Army on the bank of Amnok-gang River, with his gaze fixed on the mountains and fields of the homeland)

"At a time when the destiny of the country is at stake and the people are in dire predicament, you are serving the Japanese dwarfs as a running dog, though you are a Korean born and bred. What for? You should get killed for what you've done." (Kim Hyong Gwon's denunciation of the head of judicial section of the Pungsan Police Station after disarming him in a car)

"From now on we have to pull through greater difficulty in our struggle to bring earlier the victory of the Korean revolution.

We should never allow ourselves to forget about the destiny of the twenty million fellow countrymen who lost their country and about the enemy trampling underfoot our beloved parents, wives and children. Let's do all we can to discharge our duty even if we have to die doing it." (The speech Kim Hyong Gwon made at a meeting of the members of the KRA detail which was held in the forests of Huchiryong Ridge to discuss about how to cope with the rapidly-changing situation)

"We've fought to restore the lost country. How can you dare to call it a crime? Well, you crawled into our country, killed people and robbed them of their property randomly and outraged women. What do you call that?

You are trying to judge us. But we are going to judge you before the righteous Korean people....

Dear fellow countrymen, look at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their lackeys who are engrossed in the oppression and exploitation of our people. How brazen-faced villains they are! All of you love your country. True Koreans have ardently loved their beautiful country from ancient times.

The devils are throwing the patriots into prison and killing them right and left, branding them as 'criminals'. How can we leave them as they are? We must destroy the Japanese imperialists, human butchers, and restore the lost country by all means!" (The statement Kim Hyong Gwon made at the Japanese imperialist court in September 1931)

"Comrades, they are now foolishly trying to persuade us into 'abandoning our ideology.'

We are the people who have fought with true patriotism. How can we bring disgrace upon our unblemished constancy of the nation and reduce ourselves to the henchmen of the enemy? If we dare to write any statement of our 'conversion', oblivious of the lofty duty we have assumed before the history and the nation, an indelible disgrace will be brought on us.

We must never stop even a moment the righteous struggle for the restoration of the lost country even though we are behind bars.

Down with the Japanese imperialist aggressors!" (Kim Hyong Gwon's speech to the fellow prisoners, denouncing the scoundrels for their attempt to force them to write statements of "ideological conversion" early in May, 1932)

"Now, General Kim Il Sung in command of large armed units is knocking down the Japanese imperialists. Therefore, it is as clear as day that our country will be liberated.

Let us fight more staunchly than before to hasten the restoration of the fatherland." (Words Kim Hyong Gwon spoke to his comrades in a cell at the news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, was conducting splendid activities)

"Comrades, I hope you will fight on to the end. Japanese imperialism is doomed to ruin... Mangyongdae is my native place, and my father and mother are there.

General Kim Il Sung is my nephew.

If you will meet him in the future, please tell him that we did not yield to the Japanese imperialists...." (Words given by Kim Hyong Gwon to his comrades just before death in the Mapo prison in January 1936)

Li Chang Gyu

Technical Revolution: A Political Task for Ensuring Working People Complete Social Equality and Independent and Creative Lives

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, set the technical revolution as one of the three revolutions which should be continuously carried out along with the ideological and cultural revolutions after the establishment of socialist system, and founded an undividedly systematized theory on it.

The formulation of this theory provided the possibility of satisfactorily meeting the lawful requirement of the building of socialism and communism and, particularly, opened up a clear path for those countries which had not made the industrial revolution nor gone through the stage of capitalist development in the past and those countries which had formerly remained colonies or semi-colonies to overcome their technical and economic backwardness at the earliest possible date and accelerate the building of socialism.

In defining the essence of the technical revolution, the great leader proceeded from the demand of the Juche idea that the greatest importance in thinking should be placed on human beings.

As for technique, the people themselves started to acquire it in order to successfully conquer nature.

Therefore, it is the working masses who introduce technique and it is also them who deal with technical matters.

In the exploiting society, however, technique does not serve the working masses but is used as a means of exploitation.

The exploiting class makes a monopoly of the technique introduced by the working masses and uses it for exploitation. So, in the exploiting society the introduction and utilization of technique are separated from each other and contradictory to each other and such relations worsen still further.

In socialist society, such separation and contradiction cease to exist and technique only serves the working masses, its introducer and possessor.

This means a great revolutionary turn in the development of technique.

As is clear from above, in defining the essence of the technical revolution the great leader proceeded from the Juche idea, thus raising the problem of the technical revolution in socialist society from an entirely new angle.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The essence of the technical revolution is to eliminate the fundamental differences in labour and free the working people from heavy labour. The technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task to increase material wealth by developing technology and the productive forces. It is an important political task to free the working people, liberated from exploitation and oppression, even from the fetters of nature and ensure them complete social equality and independent and creative lives."

Under socialism the technical revolution is a political task, because it constitutes part of the struggle to free the people from all shackles.

The socialist transformation of the relations of production renders it possible to ensure the independence in society by eliminating the social source of infringement on the working masses' independence and making them masters of society.

But heavy labour remains under socialism due to the transitional character resulting from the hangovers of the old society.

This implies that they are not completely liberated from the fetters of nature.

In order to let the working masses become the genuine master of all things of the world, it is necessary for them to ensure independence with regard to both society and nature.

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A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was issued on December 29 in Pyongyang. Follows the full text of the joint communique:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between December 25 and 29, 1975.

During their stay in the Democratic Peoole's Republic of Korea His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and his party visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of the Korean revolution, and inspected economic and cultural institutions in Pyongyang.

In all places they visited the guests were warmly welcomed by the Korean people.

This is an expression of the Korean people's high respect and deep friendly sentiments for His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and the Sao Tome and Principe people.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, exchanged views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Sao Tome and Principe and on international problems of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed.

The two sides analyzed the present international situation and unanimously stressed that ours is a new era of history, an era of independence when imperialism is going to decay and ruin and the peoples oppressed and maltreated in the past have emerged in the world political arena and are advancing along the road of independence.

In the raging flames of the national-liberation struggle the third world, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era, has made its appearance on the theatre of history.

Today the anti-imperialist struggle of the third world countries is dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists and colonialists. The imperialists are machinating in every way to split and disintegrate the third world peoples from within. Under such situation the third world peoples should further strengthen unity and cooperation under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The unity of the third world peoples is the source of their invincible might and an important guarantee for the victory of their common cause.

The two sides expressed the determination to fight, firmly joining their hands, against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the realization of the common goal of building a new society and achieving the country's independent development.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the Sao Tome and Principe people upon the national independence they have won after a protracted struggle against the colonial rule under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, their outstanding leader. The independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are a great victory won by the Sao Tome and Principe people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation and a common victory of the third world peoples and all the progressive people of the world.

The Korean side expressed firm solidarity with the gallant struggle the Sao Tome and Principe people are waging to attain the goal of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe for consolidating the national independence, achieving economic, political and cultural liberation and building a just and progressive society, overcoming all the difficulties lying on the road ahead of them following the independence of the country, and sincerely wished them still greater success in their just cause.

The Korean side highly appraised the struggle the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is waging for the complete liberation of Africa and for the common cause of the third world, pursuing the policy of non-alignment.

The Sao Tome and Principe side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for rendering active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Sao Tome and Principe people both in the period of their struggle for national liberation and in the period following the independence of their country.

The Sao Tome and Principe side highly appraised the fact that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung have converted their once backward country into a developed socialist country with the firm foundation of an independent national economy by thoroughly embodying his Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and highly estimated the precious experiences gained in this course, and wished them still greater success in their future struggle for the complete victory of socialism in their country.

The Sao Tome and Principe side expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for realizing the reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Sao Tome and Principe side held that the "United Nations Command" should be disbanded, all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations withdrawn and the Korean Armistice Agreement replaced by a peace agreement in accordance with the 43 nation-sponsored resolution on the Korean question which was adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and stressed that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Sao Tome and Principe side also expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and liberation and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and resolutely denounced all the machinations of the south Korean reactionary forces to obstruct the realization of the lofty aim of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe for their active support in the United Nations and other international bodies to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The two sides expressed their resolve to unite as ever with the world's people who uphold independence and extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

The two sides warmly hailed the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, the People's Republic of Angola and the State of Comoros, expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of these countries for defending the country's sovereignty and building a new society and voiced active support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for freedom and liberation.

The two sides warmly hailed the victory won by the Indochinese peoples in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors and their stooges, expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of all Asian countries for the country's independent development and manifested full support to the struggle of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab peoples against imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

Both sides voiced firm solidarity with the Latin American people in the struggle against imperialist aggression and intervention and for defending the country's sovereignty, territorial waters right and natural resources.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction that the visit of Comrade Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this time was an epochal event in developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the two countries onto a higher plane and greatly contributed to promoting the unity and common cause of the third world peoples.

Pyongyang, December 29, 1975

General Advance Started at Outset of New Year Upholding the New Year Address of the Great Leader

In his New Year Address for 1976, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The central task for socialist economic construction this year is to attain the goals of the Six-Year Plan yet to be reinforced and make full preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan."

Upholding the highly important task set forth by the respected and beloved leader in his New Year Address, all the working people in our country are now making a general advance full of vigour in the grand socialist construction, raising a new storm of revolution.

The whole country is seething with the elated revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people who have risen with an exceptional revolutionary will to successfully carry out the very important task put forward by the respected and beloved leader. The flame of the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is raging still more fiercely, with fresh spurs being added to the grand Chollima march.

In all units and branches of the national economy new miracles are being performed and new innovations made one after another in the dynamic general advance and all-out charge from the beginning of the New Year.

In the van of this onward movement are the working people in the fields of the ferrous metallurgical and cement industries who keep deep in their hearts the teaching of the great leader that efforts should be directed to those industries this year to victoriously attain the goals of steel and cement production set in the Six-Year Plan.

Taking the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry as a whole, the output of pig iron rose by 21 per cent, steel by 41 per cent, rolled steel by 44 per cent in the first-day work of the New Year as compared with last year's daily average. In particular, the steel makers of the Kangson Steel Complex carried out their plan for steel production at 157 per cent and their rolled steel production target at 179 per cent in their first-day work.

The workers of the February 8 Cement Factory fulfilled their plan for cement production at 120 per cent in their first-day operation and at 140 per cent in their second-day work.

Upholding the highly important teachings of the respected and beloved leader on pushing ahead energetically with the transport revolution, the workers in the domain of transport are also making new leaps forward. The transport workers of the Kowon Locomotive Corps are making innovation after innovation in the spirit with which they hit their first-shift plan at 137 per cent.

The fishermen active on the East Sea achieved such a miraculous success as catching over 20,400 tons of fishes on January 3.

These proud miracles and innovations in the grand socialist construction at the outset of the New Year are a manifestation of the heroic mettle of our working people who accept the great leader's teachings unconditionally and carry them through to the end unconditionally.

At the same time they are an expression of their burning desire to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme national desire, at the earliest possible date by more vigorously stepping up the grand socialist construction and giving fuller play to the economic strength of the northern half of the Republic.

Thanks to the grand advance of the working people of our country who have risen in a dynamic struggle to implement the very important teachings of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the goals of the Six-Year Plan yet to be reinforced will certainly be attained and a solid groundwork be laid for great stride in the fulfilment of a new long-term plan.

Upholding the great leader's New Year Address, steel workers of Kangson bring about great innovations in production from the beginning of the New Year

PAK JUNG HI CLIQUE'S CRIMES BROUGHT TO LIGHT

"KCIA Forced Me by Threat to Make a False Confession and Rigged Up the Campus Spyring Case on That Basis"

"Mindan"-lining Korean Girl Who Attended Seoul Pedagogic College Discloses at Press Conference

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a band of the wicked bellicose fascist elements and man-killing agents, framed up the so-called "campus spyring case" in their frenzied efforts to savagely repress the south Korean youth, students and people. The whole truth of their towering criminal trickery, brought to full light again, is stirring up the indignation and hatred among the public.

A KNS dispatch from Tokyo says that a Japanese-born Korean girl under the influence of "Mindan" ("ROK Residents Association in Japan") fully disclosed the terrible crimes of the south Korean puppet clique and the south "Korean Central Inteligence Agency (KCIA)" at a press conference held on December 23 last year at the conference room of the Second Hall of the House of Representatives of Japan. She, a student of the Seoul Pedagogic College, had been picked up by the KCIA and forced to make a false confession under all kinds of brutal torture.

Present at the press conference were Tsunehiko Antaku, Takako Doi and Takahiro Yokomichi, Members of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party; Sumiko Tanaka, Shizuko Sasaki and Yutaka Hata, Socialist Members of the House of Councillors; Yasuyuki Okimoto, Member of the House of Representatives from the Komei Party; Fusae Ichikawa, Niin Club Member of the House of Councillors; and other Dietmen of Japan; members of the Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union, the "Emergency Council of Christians on South Korean Affairs", the Japan Women's Association, the Women's Democratic Club and other women's organizations of Japan and critics.

At the press conference Kwon Mal Ja, "Mindan"-lining student of the Seoul Pedagogic College as mentioned above, made public her note disclosing that she was taken to the KCIA and was forced to make a false confession which was used by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in framing up the "campus spyring case". Then she answered the questions put by the newsmen. Follows the text of her note:

I am living with my parents at 3-32-25, Bessho, Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture. Kwon Mal Ja is my name. Aged 26. A second-grade student of the Seoul Pedagogic College in south Korea. I should be studying hard in Seoul now with my graduation from the college a few months ahead, but have to write a note here in Japan. Words fail to express the way I feel now.

In the summer of this year I was taken to the KCIA, where I was brutally deprived of my virgin purity. An intolerable disgrace was brought upon me.

I am making this entry, seized with the irrepressible anger against the beasts of the KCIA.

I made up my mind to write this note and make it known to the public, although I know that it will cost me dearly—I'll have to live a lone life, labelled as a violated girl. This determination was prompted by the surging indignation and pangs of conscience I felt when I learned that the intimate friends of mine were arrested on the entirely groundless charge, involved in the "campus spyring case" which was cooked up and recently made public by the KCIA.

I was born in Urawa, Japan, in November 1949. Since then I covered the course of Japanese primary and middle schools and the senior course, entered the college and went to south Korea for further study under the tender affection of my parents, though mine wasn't a life of abundance.

I went to south Korea for study because I, a Japanese-born Korean, didn't know the Korean language and the actual situation of Korea so well. I wanted to know more about our country so that I can live with the national conscience of the Korean nation.

I was engaged in teaching at the "Tokyo Koreans School" for two years as the first step to realize my desire, talked it over with its schoolmaster and went to south Korea, to be enrolled in the Seoul Pedagogic College.

I got off the boat at Pusan pier in March 1974 with a fresh aim in my mind. Then the life started as a student of the Seoul Pedagogic College.

I kept company with as many south Korean students as possible and called on them at home in an effort to learn the Korean customs and acquire some knowledge of the nation. But one day my life started to be shaken to its very foundation when a devil of the puppet KCIA turned up under my eyes all of a sudden.

It happened around 11:30 a.m. on August 5. I was reading calmly after my room-mates left for school. At the time a man broke into my room, presented a KCIA identification card and wanted me to come along, saying that he had something to talk over with me. He was a heavily-built man, with his spectacles on, and probably 40 years old or more. He looked so terrible that a mere glance at him was enough to make my blood run cold. I found a car parked outside and a man in his 20's in it.

By that car I was taken to a two-storied house near the KCIA headquarters in Nam-san Hill. It looked little different from an ordinary dwelling.

Locked up in a room of the house, I was trembling with anxiety and fear. Presently, several men started a horrible interrogation in that room.

The first question was "Do you know what has blown you in?" My answer was "No." They barked: "Oh! Yes, you know it. Don't play the ass." They threatened me, roaring: "You know full well where you are now. Your life is at our mercy. Spill out honestly."

I was forced to tell them the names of the close friends of mine who came to south Korea from Japan for study.

When I told them the names of two or three friends of mine, they wanted me to write a "statement" announcing that I conducted "political activities" with them.

As I did not want to tell a lie, I wrote about the relations with them as they were. After reading it, the men thundered: "You aren't honest" or "You are rebellious" and gave me the violent slaps on the face.

Then they threatened me, shouting: "Spill the beans! If you don't, we can make you open your mouth by various means. We may take you somewhere else (meaning an underground torture chamber).

They threateningly said: "You can find the professional torturers in the underground chamber. No one can tell whether you will return alive or not if you are taken there."

They read out even a poem in the testament of a goner which appeared in the newspaper.

So, I was put out of my mind. Now, I cannot recall how I reacted to the interrogation that lasted 10 days, except fragments of the replies I gave them.

Their questioning was revoltingly persistent and most extensive. They tried to get detailed information about my travel in Japan, my trips in south Korea, my circle activities in the college, the aim pursued in studying in south Korea, my service rendered at the "Tokyo Koreans School" and my acquaintances both in Japan and in south Korea. On the other hand, they forced me to write the "statement" over and over again.

The interrogation lasted throughout the night. I was given the shortest possible time for sleep. In the end, something like sleep-walking overtook me.

One day when I was dozing off, tired out, I heard the KCIA men talking among themselves: "Let's use her as best we can. That's all" or "If she is too rebellious to serve for us, we'll have no alternative but to finish her off." The moment I was gripped with fear at the thought that probably I can hardly get out of this place alive. Tears suddenly welled up in my eyes.

Now the images of my parents, brothers and friends floated before my eyes and then disappeared.

Since then, I admitted everything they wanted me to, whether it was what I didn't know or it never happened.

They said: "It is wise business for you to do as we want you to." Their talk was sometimes low. While interrogating at night, they even offered me a glass of liquor.

One night I felt man's hand travelling over me in a manner that left no doubt as to his intentions.

I was awakened in surprise. The man went out of the room without a word.

It happened on the night of August 14, the day before my release, if I remember correctly. At midnight a man crept into my bedclothes and tried to violate me.

I offered a desperate resistance against his attempt.

The man went out with a resigned air. Then came the men's whispered conversation from the next room.

On the day when I was set free, a KCIA man called on me in my lodging-house and pounced upon me like a wild animal, threatening me with the words: "If you refuse to surrender your chastity to me, I would take you to the KCIA again and would not give the passport back to you."

This was how my virgin purity was violated and the intolerable disgrace brought upon me.

After the man got out of the room, I fell flat and remained as still as a woman who has gone out of her wits. Straggling thoughts of my parents, brothers and my future crowded in upon me.

Just before I was released on August 15, I put my seal upon a "written oath" stating "I shall not tell to anybody what I saw and heard and was questioned in the KCIA. In case I make it known to the public, I will allow myself to be taken again and punished."

I was compelled to write another pledge to the effect that "I shall actively join the students homeland defence corps and devotedly serve the revitalized system."

After my release the KCIA devils called me into Hotel Astoria on August 18 and into Hotel Prince on August 21 to fix the date of my departure for Japan, and outraged me again.

On August 21 a man who seemed to be one of the KCIA bigwigs rang me up and said: "I would like to meet you again when you return to Seoul from Japan and discuss about what is to be done in the future. We'll see that all go on smoothly in your registration in the school, your life and employment after the graduation."

I returned to Japan, dejected.

I sent a post-card to the KCIA man to let him know of my safe arrival after a few days, as demanded by him.

I stayed at home. The accursed thoughts gnawed at my heart. It couldn't be helped. I was in a dilemma, unable to tell the whole truth to my parents and brothers. My anger at the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and the KCIA beasts grew as the days went by.

I didn't want to go back to the school in Seoul nor did I have an aim in my life in Japan. The days I spent lonely were full of torments. One day late in September I received a letter from a KCIA man in Seoul.

The letter said that he wanted me to come back to Seoul at an early date and would "help" me through the intermediation of his colleagues in Japan.

Fresh anger burned within me. At the same time I was afraid lest KCIA men should do any harm to me even in Japan.

I told to one of my close friends what had happened to me in Seoul. My talk with her led me to give up my further study in Seoul.

It was because my going back to Seoul means becoming a hireling of the bestial KCIA men and a victim of violation.

I spent the days of agony. The friend of mine encouraged me not to abandon myself to despair. When I was in such a frame of mind, the KCIA made public the "campus spyring case" on November 22.

In the list of those involved in the case were the names of the people I mentioned to the KCIA men during the interrogation. This came as another big surprise to me.

I was conscience-stricken by the thought that my groundless "confession" might have placed them in a very unfavourable position.

The thought of the detained friends made me keenly realize that what had happened to myself in a bad fix was closely related with many people.

It dawned upon me that I had been used by the KCIA in bringing many Japanese-born Korean students under a false charge. My experience brings me to say definitely that the "campus spyring case" is an invention root and branch.

(Continued on Page 4)

We'll Bring to Full Light the Ferocious and Barbaric Nature of Pak Jung Hi Clique Trying to Prop Up the "Regime" by Nasty Trick

Public Figures of Different Circles in Japan Issue Statements Flaying the Savage Barbarity against the "Mindan"-lining Students

A strong feeling of bitter indignation was aroused among the people and public figures of various circles in Japan, when it was disclosed that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique perpetrated diabolic atrocities against the "Mindan"-lining Korean students from Japan during their study in south Korea in an attempt to rig up the "campus spyring case".

The members of Japanese Diet and public figures issued one statement after another denouncing the criminal acts committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Tsunehiko Antaku, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party, said:

I have heard a great deal about the tortures employed by KCIA men. I was seized with the irrepressible indignation, when I saw with my own eyes the girl herself who fell a prey to them. A thought about her tormented me so much that even tears were brought to my eyes. Kwon Mal Ja, a student, is respectable indeed.

She is playing a valuable part of historic importance in the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of dictatorship.

The recent incident has intensified my hatred against the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" which has destroyed public peace and democracy. Those who put to beastly tortures the guiltless Korean students from Japan studying in south Korea on the charge of their being involved in the "campus spyring case" are as devilish as demons.

I could have a clearer understanding of the Korean question through the recent incident. I am resolved to give active support and encouragement to the Korean people in the movement for the country's reunification.

Yutaka Hata, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party, remarked:

The outrages perpetrated by the south Korean authorities against Kwon Mal Ja must not be tolerated. This kind of matter is likely to be kept secret. It is difficult for the victim to disclose the truth.

But Kwon Mal Ja was courageous enough to expose the nature of the Pak Jung Hi "regime". For this, the south Korean authorities obviously may try to persecute her by various means.

We will organize a "council for defending Kwon Mal Ja" aimed to prevent the south Korean authorities from bullying her any longer—the council to be embraced by many members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, public figures and men of culture. We'll stir up the public opinion by bringing a complaint before the International Amnesty and consulting with lawyers. Whenever occasion comes, we will bring to full light the ferocious and barbaric nature of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" as was revealed by Kwon's recent statement.

Shizuko Sasaki, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party, had this to say:

The barbaric outrages perpetrated to invent some sort of "case" by using all sorts of nasty tricks in an attempt to stay in power can be seen nowhere else than under the rule of Pak "regime". The KCIA atrocities disclosed by the girl student are compared to a tiny fraction of a floating mass of ice. It is no secret that KCIA men are active even in Japan to commit every nefarious act.

We will not tolerate such acts. We will arouse widely the world public opinion to thoroughly expose and condemn the inhumane crimes of the KCIA.

Sumiko Tanaka, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party, noted:

How shocking it is!

The recent incident clearly shows us how far the Pak "regime" and the KCIA have gone in their moral corruption and degeneration. This sort of regime is bound to be toppled soon. Not only economic aid is given to the corrupt and degenerated Pak "regime" but also KCIA men are allowed to conduct activity openly in Japan. Taking this into account, we can hardly pass over this matter as one limited to a south Korean girl residing in Japan.

I attended the recent "World Congress for the International Women's Year". It was disclosed there that women were put to "sexual torture" in various countries such as Chile, Guatemala and south Korea. This caused a sharp condemnation in many countries.

I will submit this question to the UN Committee on Women's Status, going beyond the boundary of Japan, with a request for investigation and will launch an unremitting struggle.

Takako Doi, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party, stated:

Kwon Mal Ja is an ordinary girl student who has no experience in political activities. I feel surging anger at such atrocious act of branding even this girl as a "spy" by base means. It is the very method used by the Nazis in the past, isn't it? Apart from ideology and position, I, as a human being and a woman, feel bitter indignation at the Pak "regime". For the personal safety of Kwon Mal Ja and her family I will get in touch with the International Amnesty and the UN Little Committee for Human Rights, and will briskly carry on activities within and without the Diet to expose and denounce such act as infringing upon human rights.

The Japanese government must stop at once its aid to the monstrous fascist "regime".

Yasuyuki Okimoto, Member of the House of Representatives from the Komei Party, said:

The question related with Kim Dae Jung has not yet been solved and the secret machinations of KCIA agents in Japan call forth serious attention. At such a time a Korean girl student who went to south Korea from Japan was put to torture by KCIA men on the charge of being involved in the "campus spyring case". I could not but be surprised at this news.

The atrocities of the KCIA are, indeed, more brutal than those of the CIA. We know well that the Pak "regime" is maintained actually by such fascist instruments.

We would like to send strong support and encouragement once again to the south Korean youth and students who have been bravely fighting for democratization of society at the risk of their lives.

I hope from the bottom of my heart that Korea's independent, peaceful reunification will be realized at an early date.

Kikue Takahashi, Director of the Secretariat of the Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union, said:

I feel irrepressible indignation at the fact that in south Korea such an intolerable, shocking atrocity was committed in broad daylight on the strength of power. I had a chance to visit south Korea in 1973. I saw there a yawning gap between the rich and the poor. This brought me to realize that the Pak "regime" was not carrying on a government fairly. What pained me most among others was the life of the women in south Korea, who, pinched with poverty, were finally reduced to playthings. Now, it has been disclosed that a Japanese-born Korean girl who was studying in south Korea became a scapegoat for their nefarious political aim. I, a Japanese woman, cannot remain a mere onlooker to this. The Pak "regime" which tries to stay in power even by violating the chastity of women must step down at once. We will not make fruitless the resolute action Kwon Mal Ja has taken at the risk of her life.

Butchers of the Nation Will Be Given a Stern Judgement by the People

A Meeting of Pyongyang Girl Students Held to Denounce Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's Fascist Suppression and Monstrous Outrages against South Korean Students

On December 29 last year, Pyongyang girl students had a meeting at the Central House of Workers to denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression and savage outrages against the south Korean students.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Seen there were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

The meeting was attended by Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat, and Kim Man Gum, Presidium Member, of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and personages concerned and women rectors of institutes of higher learning in the city.

At the meeting, Shin Jong Hui, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a speech. Then student Choe Hwa Sil of Kim Il Sung University read a note of Kwon Mal Ja.

Many students took the floor.

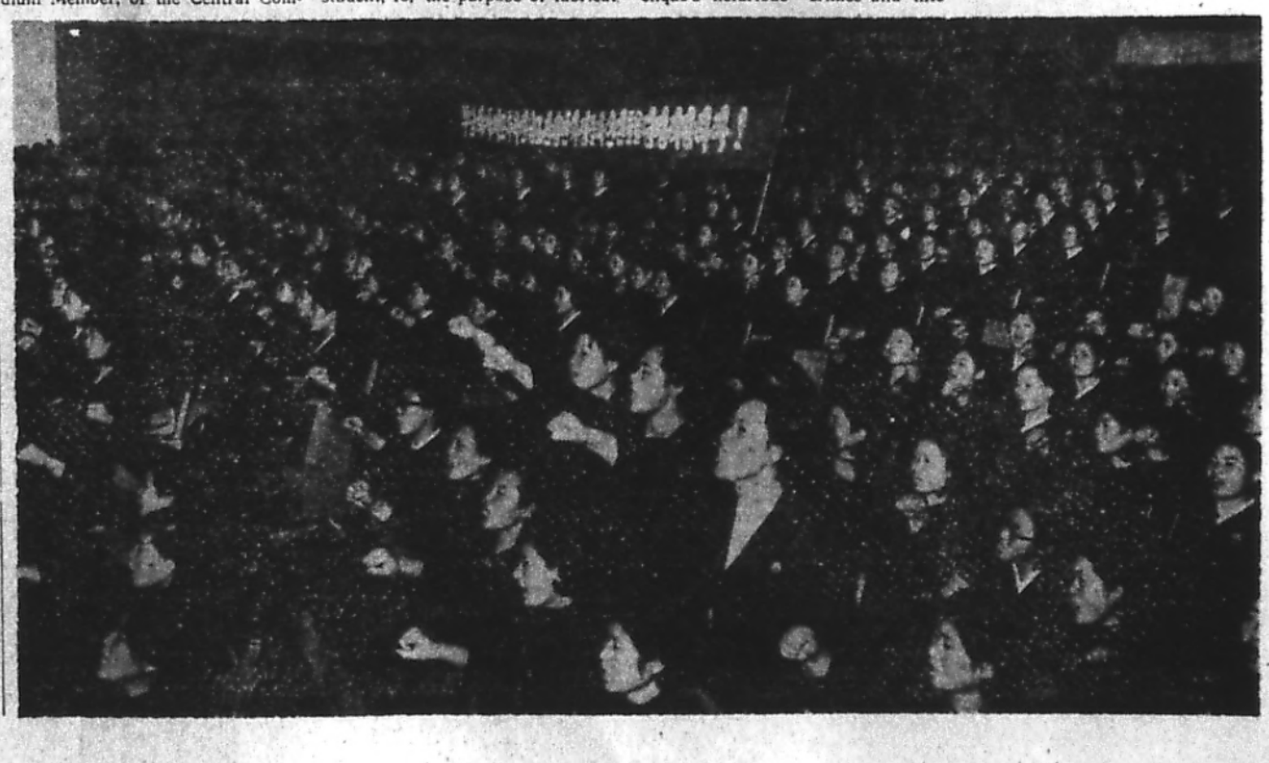
Speakers condemned with surging national indignation the never-to-be-condoned savage outrages committed by the man-killer Pak Jung Hi military gangsters against Kwon Mal Ja, an innocent girl student, for the purpose of fabricating a "campus spyring case".

They also exposed the Pak Jung Hi thugs' ceaseless fascist suppression and brutalities against the south Korean youth and students and people, producing facts.

In their speeches they called on the south Korean patriotic youth and students and people to raise higher the torch of struggle and fight undauntedly against the US imperialists and their stooge traitor Pak Jung Hi. Speakers noted that they would actively support and encourage their struggle.

Angry, revengeful voices of our youth and students, they said, now merge into the indignant voice of Kwon Mal Ja who bitterly condemned the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's nefarious crimes and into the voices of the south Korean youth and students resolutely opposing the "revitalized" dictatorship. This, they stated, is an expression of the lofty compatriotism-inspired duty of the youth and students in the northern half of our Republic who always extend active support to the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean colleagues.

They strongly demanded that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique promptly stop brutal terrorism, tortures and murderous acts against south Korean youth and students and people and set free the arrested patriotic youth and students and people unconditionally and immediately.



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The solution of this question will be brought about through the technical revolution.

Through the technical revolution manual labour rapidly gives way to machine technique and outdated techniques are steadily replaced by new ones, so that the working people can easily operate machines and simply watch their movement and thus they can be relieved finally from arduous and hard work.

Communists can say that they have discharged their duty only when they emancipate the working masses from backbreaking labour and firmly ensure their independence with regard to nature after making them the masters of society. From this it follows that the technical revolution is an honourable revolutionary task and lofty duty of the communists that arise successively before them.

The great leader made it clear that the technical revolution in the socialist society is an important revolutionary task to eradicate the fundamental differences in labour which are left over from the old society and guarantee the working people equality more perfectly in their life by labour.

The social life of human beings is based on their labour life. Accordingly, their life by labour constitutes the basic sphere of their social life.

Unless equality is ensured in labour which is so important in human life, complete equality cannot be guaranteed to the working people in all other domains of social life.

The technical revolution is the basic way for the solution of this question.

If the establishment of socialist system provides social and economic conditions for ensuring the people equality in their social life, the technical revolution creates material and technical conditions for this purpose.

The technical revolution is precisely a revolutionary struggle to erase the fundamental differences in labour and relieve the working people from toilsome work by developing technology and radically changing working conditions.

The great leader who presented the technical revolution under socialism as a political task considers that the question of freeing the working people from arduous labour is a question closely related to the question of enabling them to produce larger material wealth while working easily.

The process of the liberation of the working masses from backbreaking labour through the technical revolution manifests itself in the fact that they increase material wealth with less labour input. The production of greater material wealth is a guarantee which makes the people's life more plentiful and civilized.

The rapid development of technology, after all, gives the working people greater strength in conquest of nature and makes them more powerful beings so that they can display their independent and creative activities more fully and build a more plentiful and civilized life successfully for themselves.

Proceeding from the essence of the technical revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the tasks of developing the technical revolution to a new higher stage after the socialist industrialization as three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution—to narrow down the differences between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work, and free women from the heavy burden of household chores—will liberate the working people from backbreaking labour by reducing or eliminating the essential contrast in labour, and ensure them more complete equality in their labour life.

This revolution gets rid of the technical backwardness of the countryside, origin of disparity between towns and the countryside, and thus renders it possible to smoothly liquidate the distinctions between towns and the countryside, the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry and provides material guarantee for complete solution of the women's problem.

By fully elucidating the essence of the technical revolution in the socialist society and its main contents and ways for its implementation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung opened up the way for translating the long-cherished aspirations of the working masses into reality in the socialist society, and put for the first time a powerful weapon in the hands of the communists so that they who strive to ensure independent and creative lives to the popular masses can fulfil their honourable and sacred duty creditably.

Reunifying the Divided Country—the Greatest National Task of the Korean People

In his historic report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Reunifying our divided country is the greatest national duty and the most important revolutionary task for our Party and people."

This teaching of the great leader clearly shows what position the question of national reunification holds among many revolutionary tasks confronting our people at present and calls upon the entire Koreans who love the country and the nation to exert their all possible efforts for the country's reunification.

Achieving national reunification is the supreme national task of the Korean people.

Why? It is because the country's reunification is the vital question affecting the destiny of the Korean nation. This problem boils down to regaining the territory and people deprived of by foreign imperialists and establishing national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

Independence is the heart and soul of a man, the sacred right of a nation and the prerequisite to the existence of an independent state. No one wants to live under the control of others. All nations do not allow themselves to be suppressed by others or their dignity infringed upon. If independence is trampled down by foreign invaders, any state will cease to exist as an independent state.

Only when independence is ensured, can national dignity and honour be safeguarded. And the genuine independence and prosperity can be guaranteed only by establishing an independent state.

Owing to national split caused by the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism, national sovereignty has been established only in the northern half of the Republic, which means that it has not yet been secured on a nationwide scale.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and sun of the nation, the Korean people had waged a bloody struggle to repulse the aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism, achieve national independence and secure sovereignty, and won a great victory in this struggle.

However, national sovereignty of our people is ruthlessly trampled underfoot by foreign imperialist invaders in south Korea, a half of our country.

The US imperialists who occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism defeated in the Second World War turned it into their complete colony and military base and are lording it over there as a real ruler who has a tight grip on all realms—political, economic, military and cultural. The "regime" of south Korea is an out-and-out puppet regime rigged up and maintained by US imperialism and it is a mere instrument to execute its aggressive policy. No wonder then that the south Korean people are subordinated to foreign imperialists and their sovereignty is being violated.

Only when the country's independent reunification is achieved without the interference of any outside forces after the withdrawal of foreign aggressive forces from south Korea, can the usurped territory and people be retaken and national sovereignty be established on a nationwide scale.

That is why reunifying our divided country is the greatest national duty and the most important, urgent task for our people.

That the country's reunification is the greatest national duty for our people can be also explained by the fact that reunification can remove unbearable sufferings and national calamities our people are now undergoing due to the country's division and ensure the coordinated development and prosperity of the nation.

The Korean people who had lived for thousands of years as one nation on the same territory have for over 30 years experienced the calamities of national division caused by the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy.

Owing to the country's division the gap between the north and the south is growing wider in all spheres—political, economic and cultural—and even the national characteristics common to our people, formed through a long history, are gradually becoming differentiated.

Territorial partition and national split rule out the possibility of coordinated mobilization and use of the country's wealth and national wisdom and talents to promote the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. They bring immeasurable misfortunes and miseries, particularly to the people in south Korea.

In south Korea the national economy is under the complete control of foreign monopoly capital; the national culture and the good manners and customs peculiar to our people are totally trodden underfoot by the corrupt "American way of life" and Japanese ways and customs; and all sorts of immorality and depravity prevail everywhere. The double and treble exploitation and oppression by the US imperialists and their stooges condemn the people to poverty and they are devoid of all rights. Then one has a picture only too strikingly similar to the Middle Ages. Millions of the unemployed and semi-unemployed are wandering about the streets and the countryside in search of job and living. Many people commit suicide with all hopes blighted. These tragedies are a daily occurrence. The people are subjected to unbearable racial insults and contempt, and even their right to live is constantly threatened by the US imperialist aggressors.

Our country has had a chequered history. But never before in Korea's history have there been such national calamities as today's.

Putting an end to all tragedies caused by national split and promoting coordinated development and achieving the prosperity of the nation through reunification are, therefore, the greatest national duty for Korean Communists, nationalists, and all the Koreans who love their country and nation.

The master of Korea is the Korean people. We are never tolerant of foreign forces who try to keep our territory divided, infringe upon our national sovereignty and bring us national sufferings. We will reunify the country within the present generation at any cost and regain national sovereignty, and thus become the genuine masters of Korea.

No force on earth can curb the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification.

Our people will, this year, too, smash the obstructionist plots on the part of the splittists within and without, with the full support and encouragement of the world's people who aspire to independence, and wage a vigorous fight to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Li Jip

Warm Support to New Progressive Measures of Malagasy People

According to a report, the socialist revolutionary charter of Malagasy and a new constitution were adopted by the general will of the Malagasy people and the Democratic Republic of Malagasy was proclaimed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his message of greetings sent to President Didier Ratsiraka:

"The recent new changes in Malagasy are an important event which reflects the desire and aim of the people of Malagasy to consolidate the independence of the country and build a new society along the road of independence against imperialism."

The adoption of the socialist revolutionary charter and a new constitution in Malagasy and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Malagasy are a great fruition of the protracted struggle of the Malagasy people for liquidating the aftereffects of imperialist colonial rule and building a new prosperous society.

As is known, the Malagasy government and people nationalized all the private banks and insurance companies and motion picture industry and, in August last year, as a step to "wipe out the last trace of the former colony", they decisively nationalized a French trading company which had extended its hands to nearly all spheres of business activities in Malagasy. Further, the government of Malagasy, resolutely countering the US imperialists' infringement upon its national sovereignty, closed their "artificial satellites tracing station" in Malagasy.

The recent changes in Malagasy are an extension of a series of anti-imperialist and independent measures taken by the government of Malagasy—an important event which mirrors the unanimous desire and aim of the Malagasy people to consolidate the country's independence and build a new society.

The US-led imperialists and their henchmen have persistently manoeuvred to bar the advance of the Malagasy people who are against imperialism and for independence.

In a bid to achieve their ends they even did not hesitate to assassinate ex-president of Malagasy by base means and played all and every trick to make a mess of the recent plebiscite in Malagasy.

Their anti-Malagasy moves were completely shattered each time by the determined struggle of the Malagasy people who were making a vigorous advance.

The Korean people warmly support all the progressive measures of the revolutionary Malagasy government and people and express militant solidarity with them.

The progressive measures taken by Malagasy are enlisting the unanimous support and approval of the peoples of Africa and the third world.

The recent new changes in Malagasy are not only giving great courage and confidence to the Malagasy people but also immensely inspiring the peoples of Africa and the third world.

The Malagasy people firmly united around their government are now filled with the determination to defend their revolutionary gains and build a new prosperous society, overcoming all difficulties and hardships.

The Korean people sincerely wish fresh success to the Malagasy people in their struggle to build a new prospering Malagasy under the correct leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka.

The just cause of the Malagasy people is sure to emerge victorious.

Cho Son Won

28th Anniv. of Burmese Independence

January 4 marks the 28th anniversary of the independence of Burma.

Her independence, a precious fruit of the Burmese people's long-drawn struggle against foreign occupationists, was a great event which opened up the path of regeneration before them.

In his message of greetings to President U Ne Win, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Since their independence the Burmese people have achieved many successes in their struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence."

Since their independence, the Burmese people have struggled vigorously to safeguard the political sovereignty of the country and the national dignity and to develop the national economy. As a result of a series of successful social and economic reforms, major banks, companies and enterprises have been put into the hands of the state and industry, communications, foreign trade and other fields placed under its control.

Agriculture, the key branch of the country's economy, is making rapid development.

State investments in agriculture are on the increase, state farms and cooperatives are being organized in the rural areas. With the reclamation of land and introduction of advanced farming methods and farm machines, the yields of rice and other crops grow. Stockbreeding is also making progress.

Industry is changing its appearance.

These days the people are building lots of new factories and enterprises and expanding roads and postal service and communications networks.

The consequences of the colonial rule are being liquidated in the fields of education, culture and public health, too.

In recent years many schools have been built and the students and teachers are increasing in number. In particular, one million people who did not know how to read and write are literates now. This is the greatest success in the educational work.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes of the Burmese people as over their own and warmly hail them.

It is the stand maintained by the Burmese government and people in their external activities that they develop their relations with the socialist countries and support the oppressed people's struggle, carrying out the policy of non-alignment. This stand enlists the support of the Korean people and other progressive peoples of the world for its reflection of the trend of the present times.

The people of Burma actively support the Korean people's struggle to solve the question of national reunification in an independent and peaceful way without interference of foreign forces. Especially, their precious support rendered to the Korean people at the recent 30th UN General Assembly session greatly inspires us to realize our just cause. We Korean people are profoundly grateful to the Burmese people for this.

The Korean and Burmese peoples understand each other better and the relations of friendship and cooperation between them develop gradually, because they live in the same Asian region and because they suffered alike in colonial slavery in the past and are now struggling together to create a new life.

The Korean people who value the friendly relations with the Burmese people will do their best to further strengthen and develop them and heartily wish the Burmese people yet greater success in their future struggle.

Han Dok Yon

A Burmese worker repairing tractor

(Continued from Page 3)

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" and the KCIA not only perpetrated such a barbarity as to trample down my life as a girl but also forced me by threat to make a false confession and rigged up the "campus spyring case" on that basis.

While in Seoul I often heard that the south Korean girl students arrested on the charge of being involved in student case were taken to the KCIA, violated and put to the "sexual torture". I have poignantly realized from my experience that it is true. How can we leave as it is the dictatorial regime which committed such a barbarity against even girl students like us who were studying in south Korea, living separated from their parents?

All parents in Japan who sent their children to south Korea for study must be seized with anxiety, I believe.

What a great shock my parents felt when they learned what had happened to me! I hate the Pak Jung Hi "regime". I curse the beasts of the KCIA. I am enraged as a Japanese-born student studying in south Korea, and reaffirm my determination the way I should.

Experience urges me to confirm that I was taken to the KCIA on an unreasonable ground, and forced to make a confession of many things which were not true but used in inventing the "campus spyring case" and that I was dishonoured under the unavoidable condition of interrogation and, further, was forced to become a hireling of the KCIA.

At the same time, I feel that I opened my eyes anew. My experience has brought me the keen realization that so far as the Pak Jung Hi "regime" basing itself upon such malignant bodies as the KCIA is left intact, even the desire for national education will never be realized and that many more Japanese-born Korean students studying in south Korea and many more south Korean students will inevitably be placed in the same position as I am now.

I made up my mind to bring this note of mine to the knowledge of the public, in the hope that the south Korean students will be able to study in peace and that democracy be realized in south Korea.

I hope the Pak Jung Hi "regime" will be overthrown at the earliest date. If I keep secret the disgrace brought on me, nobody will know it. I know well what a big harm will be done to me if I make it known to the public.

Maybe, even my life will be endangered by the KCIA men in Japan in the future. But I have written this note mustering up courage out of the desire that the least possible number of the girls of young generation will be subjected to humiliation as I was and that the country's reunification, the heartfelt desire of the nation, be realized at an early date.

US Imperialists' Provocative Acts in Joint Security Area Strongly Protested against and Denounced

A meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission was held on January 3 on the spot in the joint security area where beastly soldiers of the US imperialist aggression armed forces committed provocative acts against our side.

At the meeting the security officer of our side declared: at about 17:15 on December 31 brutes of the US imperialist aggression armed forces who were on their way to their post near the Panmun-gyo bridge committed the provocative acts of driving a car close to a person of our side and hurling a stone at him, thus threatening his safety. The security officer of our side bitterly denounced this provocation and a succession of similar provocations perpetrated by the enemy side.

The US imperialist aggression armed forces should bear deep in mind that if they persist in their reckless provocative acts against our side, they will never benefit from them, he warned.

(KCNA)

Gloomy Picture of S. Korean Society

Quiet Is the Front (1)

Excerpts from Article "Report from South Korea" Carried in November 1975 Issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

Prisons Are to Be Found Everywhere

It was only recently that I managed to get the copies of Mr. Kim Ji Ha's "Declaration of conscience" and Mr. Kim Dae Jung's August 15 statement entitled: "Let's strive to translate the ideal of August 15 liberation into reality." Press censorship is so rigid that only one-sided news is obtainable in south Korea. Therefore, those things would have been brought to the knowledge of only a few hundreds through an unlicensed press. But facts will be made known from mouth to mouth. A reporter discharged from the "Tonga Ilbo" is now behind bars simply because he gave his colleague a chance to read an item in English which reported of the Gulf Oil Company's donation of 4 million dollars to the Pak regime as political fund. What he did is branded as an act violating "emergency decree No. 9", circulating subversive documents and spreading false rumors. As the case stands, an actual fact is considered to be a false report, that is to say, an untruth is accepted as something true here. This entirely wrong judgement of value is probably an outcome of the "October revitalization", I believe.

"I do hope not a speck of disgrace would be brought upon me." No doubt, such a desire underlies both Mr. Kim Ji Ha's "Declaration of conscience" and Mr. Kim Dae Jung's "August 15 statement". Herein lies a common ground on which south Korea's conscience rests at the present times. This feeling is shared by Mr. Kim Ji Ha, too. He declared "My mind is as crystal-clear as the water of a lake" and "Don't look at me with sorrowful eyes". So, he could promise, saying: "We shall be brought together again."

Judging from Mr. Kim Dae Jung's statement, spiritual reaction of this sort seems to be getting even stronger. One of my friends told me: "He is under the surveillance around the clock. This is not all. His house now stands on a low, moist ground. It is no good for his health. He has to sell it off and find other place to live in. He entrusted it to a real estate agent for sale. But it still remains unsold. It is because any buyer will certainly have a hell of time on an unfounded charge of having offered political fund to the opposition party."

Kim Ji Ha in prison and Kim Dae Jung outside prison—this may be an epitome of the present situation in south Korea.

"You'll be thrown into prison"—this kind of threatening will be needed to put people in fear. But, if too many are jailed, it may stir up world public opinion and inflame the popular passion to the extreme. This is why most of those who are not scared by even imprisonment are placed under house arrest. If a KCIA (south Korean Central Intelligence Agency) agent has an inkling that a meeting is scheduled somewhere around, he takes immediate action to force the chairman and speakers to stay at home. From this, it can be said that there are jails everywhere in this country.

Similar method is readily applied to the Galilee Church which brings together Christian professors chucked out of universities and theological schools. Anyone would be detained in his home if he is designated as a preacher. His attempt to go out of door is frustrated when four or five KCIA agents, the "masters of the Loochoo art of self-defence", grapple him to shut him up in his room. Students expelled from their schools often meet with such a mishap when they come to attend such a get-together. In consequence, the Galilee Church has become an "underground church". On Friday one church-goer passes on a confidential message to another, telling the latter where to meet and when. They turn up in a church all of a sudden and hold services. Anyone who mounts the rostrum is to preach that day. Who will preach is kept unknown till then. They employ such a method as to finish the important part of the services till the KCIA agents show up.

This may be likened to a guerilla church. Sometimes they are kicked out of the building. Then they go into a restaurant, ask for some food and resume the services. For them there is neither a place nor a church fit for services. Theirs is an itinerant church, so to speak. Hence, the following words come on their lips: "Inaugurating a new church, we have named it Galilee Church". As in a tale many of those who were much upset and driven to despair regained their strength as believers when they met the Christ in Galilee.

This gives us a glimpse of the seniors' effort to heighten the morale of young people who are apt to be captivated by the loser's sentiment. I closed my eyes and pored over things for a while, trying to hold back gushing tears. There must be something behind the relation between teacher and disciple in our age, I thought to myself, and told a friend of mine definitively: "Strangely enough, the Pak regime claps teachers and students together behind bars and put them out of school together. Old clergymen often find themselves with young radical students. Dismissed young reporters weep into their handkerchiefs grasping the hands of their senior militants. This allied front will bring us to carefully think over the history of south Korea to be related after the overthrow of the Pak regime."

What's behind the Death of Chang Jun Ha

Mr. Chang Jun Ha lived a life with a grim desire: "I do hope not a speck of disgrace would be brought upon me", but eventually died a most tragic death. In a sense, he was perhaps in the same boat with Kim Ji Ha in prison and Kim Dae Jung outside prison.

He published the monthly journal "Sasanggye" which was even called an "igniter" of the April 19 revolution in 1960. He had been with it during his lifetime.

An accident during his mountain-climbing on the afternoon of August 17 last claimed his life. He was once imprisoned. The blame charged on him was that he debased the president, calling Pak Jung Hi "boss of robbers". At another time he initiated a one million signature campaign for a constitutional amendment, and this had cost him a sentence of 15 years' penal servitude. Even papers issued nowadays could not but praise him, writing that he lived like a "man sacrificing himself to preserve his integrity."

The point is that the whole thing does not end in the death of a patriot. It is said that he slipped down from a cliff which is too precipitous to climb up without the help of a rope. But only a tiny wound was discovered on the back of his ear. Why?

And I wonder why his wrist watch was found on the wrist of the man who accompanied him to mountaineering. His cap lay right by the body. In it his eyeglasses remained squarely. It is certainly mysterious.

Doubts arise endlessly in my mind. A man surnamed Kim, Mr. Chang's guide, repeated a cock-and-bull story. He said that Mr. Chang had remained alone in the mountain or that he had gone down first or that he himself saw two men in khaki clothes. The KCIA agents visited Mr. Chang's family and did not permit them to hold a funeral until they took a signed affidavit to the effect that no efforts would be made to disclose what is behind the accident. And then they urged them to hurry with the funeral. A journalist of the "Tonga Ilbo" who wrote that the cause of the accident is still open to question in a few points was picked up, accused of violating the "emergency decree No. 9."

Many people think that some plots must have been framed against Mr. Chang's life. Most likely, their judgement is correct.

The KCIA gangs are spreading a rumor that Mr. Chang's body was bruised all over, they say.

Another political rumor about Mr. Chang's death has got wind. They say that he recently met Mr. Kim Dae Jung on several occasions.

The Pak regime has so far maintained itself by rigging up something sensational.

They created an "anti-communist atmosphere" in an attempt to rapidly consolidate their system after the events in Indochina.

The rule they maintained by putting the people in fear of southward invasion from the north after the events in Indochina has gradually reached the limit. This is why they are trying to bridge over the crisis by fabricating some sort of new "all-out system" instead of the "October revitalization" hitherto enforced.

It seems a remedy has been thought out—to unify political parties, that is, to win over Kim Yong Sam of the New Democratic Party, put him on a par with Kim Jong Pil and drive a barouche. One of my friends said to me:

"Dreadful things happened without interruption under the 'emergency decree No. 9'. And yet Kim Yong Sam has been in fine feather since he met Pak Jung Hi in May. It is because at the talks Pak Jung Hi told Kim Yong Sam: 'I will help you keep the post of the head of the opposition party for good. You are the only man who would take over the reins of political power. I'll never turn it over to Kim Dae Jung'. Kim Yong Sam is satisfied with it.

He thinks that there will be nothing dependable except the dictator's good will under a dictatorial system. So a new system is supposedly started to be instituted. Having learnt of this, Mr. Chang Jun Ha tried to offer a determined resistance hand in glove with Kim Dae Jung and his ilk."

Mr. Chang Jun Ha had to die in his bid to put up a last-minute fight together with Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

(To Be Continued)

Panama Canal Belongs to Panamanian People

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Panamanian people have waged a strenuous struggle to restore the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone."

The riot of the Panamanian people raised against US imperialism on January 9, 1964, was a historic event of epochal significance in their protracted anti-US struggle.

This nation-wide anti-US revolt with students in Panama City as the pivots delivered a heavy blow to the US imperialists and showed the firm resolve of the Panamanian people to win back the Canal and the Canal Zone.

The rioters who rose to resist the US imperialists' intervention and plunder without fear of bayonet and death assaulted and destroyed the US Embassy and all kinds of aggressive and predatory bodies.

On the occasion of the day of uprising every year, the Panamanian people hold anti-US demonstrations and meetings, demanding the complete withdrawal of the US imperialists from Panama.

The Panamanian people's struggle has been waged as a more vigorous mass struggle especially since the establishment of the government of General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

The Government of the Republic of Panama and the people expelled the US imperialist "peace corps" who were steeped in aggressive and interventionist activities, abrogated a series of unequal "treaties" and took a number of anti-imperialist measures such as restriction on the activities of the US imperialist monopolies and on the acquisition of profits by them and confiscation of land.

And they proclaimed a 200-mile sea limit. They mete out stern punishment to the US imperialist pirate ships which intrude into their territorial waters to carry away marine resources.

The struggle of the Panamanian people is a just struggle to achieve territorial integrity and win the country's sovereignty and their legitimate rights. It commands active support from the progressive people of the whole world including the third world people.

Our people actively support all the revolutionary measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Panama and express firm solidarity with the Panamanian people in their just cause.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, stand firmly on the side of the Panamanian people and extend positive support and encouragement to their struggle.

The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone belong to the Panamanian people.

Their legal rights to the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone should and must be restored and the US imperialists must get out of there at once.

The Panamanian people will certainly realize the righteous cause for territorial integrity and the restoration of their national rights by smashing the US imperialists' manoeuvres to keep the Canal and the Canal Zone under their permanent occupation.

Yun Hae Ik

Panamanian students rose in struggle to take back the Panama Canal Zone from the US imperialist aggressors

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